One Week Among __ District Workingmen

MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101

Progr tangeners' Assembly - K of P Hall, 425 Twelfili street. MCNDAY, MAY 18.

Amalganancu society of Carpenters and Joners - Costejio's Hath, Sixth and G streets, ers' Hall, Four-and-a half street and Penns

. 1748, K. of L.-Carpenters' and -Society Temple, Fifth and G Washington Assembly, No. 1046 K. of

Bakers' Brivers-Bunch's Hall, 314 Fig.105 street.
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron
Workers Lator Boreau, 314 Fig.10th street.
L. A. 1228, K. of L. Lathers, K. of P.

Hall 425 Twellch street. IndustrialLaundry Workers -609F street. L. U. No. 190. Brotherhood of Car-cuters -627 Massachusetts avenue.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Federation of Laber-Plasterers' Half-core and a half street and Peonsylvans. e Trades' Council-Labor Bureau,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20 L. U. No. 1, tarpetters, Joiners and Star banders - Laure current, 514 Eighth Street.

Caurilla Lodge, No. 174, Machinists-McCaurill's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue

itoting Bouse Employes' Assembly— Costedo's Hall, Sixth and G streets, Coste Princers' assembly—G. A. R. Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, Horsets' Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-L. U. No. 17, Horsesboers—Hall 7.2

eventh street. Pioceer Laundry Workers-I. O.M. Hall, sur-and-a half street and Pennsylvania A. 1342, Shoe Clerks-Mount Vernon

THURSDAY, MAY 21. District Assembly No. 66, K. of L.-Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and

Pennsylvania avenue. L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Fit-ters—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfin street. Fresco Painters—Hall 1230 Seventhstreet. Galvanized Iron Workers-Hall 737 Beyonth street

FRIDAY, MAY 22. Bricklayers' Union No. 1-Bricklayers' Hall, Seventh and L streets. L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House Painters—Harris Ball, Seventh and D

L. A. 4896, K. of L. Eccentric Associa-ion of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street.
Sione Cutters' Association—Costello's

Ball, Sixth and G streets.
Paperintogers' Protestive Association—
Labor Barvan, 314 Eighth street.
Carks' Assembly—Nordlinger's Hall,

Electrical Workers' Union-Hall 827 . A. 1306, K. of L., Drum Corps-Hall 15 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Sucum Fitters Helpers—Hail 737 Seventh.

SATURDAY, MAY 23. Cigar Makers' Union, No. 110-Hall 737 Beventh street.

Bakers' and Confectioners' Union—Hall 827 Seventh street.

PEDERATION OF LABOR.

Expresentatives from forty-two local falar organizations responded when Sec-netary Clements colled the roll at the weekly meeting of the Federation of Labor had Thesday evening. President James F. McHoun occupied the chair and rendered decisions with characteristic impar-

the Lithographers' Pulon, Carriage and Wagoumokers and the Printing Pressmen's on, the reports of committees were

he legislative committee reported that bill making it unlawful for aliens to employed on government works, was

Independent of the Senator, for the bill was nativolated by him on last Wednesday, and editornally independent by The Times the following morning. The bill provides that to person, not a citzen of the United States, or has not declared his intention of becoming such, shall be employed on or in connection with any public building or public works under the centrel of or conducted by the United States, its Territories or the District of Country. of Columbia. All contracts hereafter envision that this law is to be carried into effect. Violations are to be feemed as misdemeanors, punishable by a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. The chairman of the legislative committee also an-boanced that the Commissioners had fav-orably reconnected the Federation bill.

which provides for day's labor in place of

The special committee appointed to in-vestigate the charges preferred against the Cornice Workers' Association by the Tin and Sheet from Workers, for open lation of the agreement entered into by the Cornice Workers before their admission into the Federation, made their report. The committee stated that only the Cornice Workers' side of the contraversy had been heard at the investigation. This proved very conclusively that the agreement had been grossly violated, and it was not con-sidered necessary that the prosecution The charge against the Cornice Workers' Union was the allowing of its members to take work where legitimate union men had been discriminated against. After the report had been made the Cornice Workers were denounced by the delegates, not only for being guilty of the lighest crime known in the eyes of or-ganized labor-that of treason-but for having the audnesty of attempting to deeir action, by alleging that they had done the work because the Knights of Labor had been debarred from doing the same. The manthous verdict is the case was that the Cornice Workers were un-

thy of affiliation, and the sentence of spulsion was instructiately carried out.

The work of the agitation committee and its recommendation for high license for liquor saloons received considerable atten-tion. With the exception of the Cigarfreely expressed, was that the committee was fully instified in making the recom-mentation. Delegates from the Cigar-makers Union reflerated their statement of last week, that their union was loyal to the Federation and to the boycott, but ald protest against the high license lon, as, in their opinion, it would only force the truffic into the hands of the wealthier class of saloon-keepers, who were the most sufficiently toormanized labor. The Cigarmakers cited as an illustration the fact that in a majority of the small sa-loons union cigars were sold, while in the 60-called first-class saloons and hotels the most limit of factories and saloons. the worst kind of segment house goods of

Under the reports from the local organiza-tions, the Painters reported that, having come to the conclusion that the Building Trades Council had outlived its usefulness.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the Building Trades Council was held on last Trea-day evening at the bendquarters of the Laber Bureau and Workingman's Library Association. President William Silver pre-sided. Representatives from eight of the building trades were represented at the Practing.

Considerable time was taken up in the and Stairbuilders' Union, held on last

transaction of the regular routine bu Contract committee reported several new contracts signed by parties contemplating

nce committee reported that th job of Mr. Petrolas was now straight. The committee had been successful in its efforts to secure the employment of union steamfitters on the work.

The special committee appointed to acin conjunction with the Central Labor Union to assist the steamfitters in their struggle for an eight-hour workday re-ported favorable progress. The committee was continued and instructed to support steamfitters and helpers by every legitimate means in its power for the success of shorter workday.

a shorter workday,
After disposing of the reports of the
committees, the secretary-treasurer of the
National Association of Stramfitters was
introduced to the delegates and made a
very interesting speech. He thanked the
connell for its indersement and valuable assistance rendered to the local branch of steamfitters in the r rightful demand for an eight-hour work day.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

The regular meeting of the District Assembly of the Kugots of Labor was heat as usual on last Thursday evening in Plasterers Hail, corner of Four-and-a-nalf street and remssyrama avenue. Owing to the absonce of Master Workman Summons, who is under a physician's care, the worthy foreman, Amstaci Cuif, presided over the distinguishms. The debegator. The over the dealterations of the delegates. The presiding officer stated that he had visited several locals during the week and had found them in excellent condition. The principal tousiness discussed was the work of the agitation committee. The circular prepared by the committee was then read before the Assembly and favorably commended upon. The appeal of the aguation committee commences with the motto of organized labor, "An injury to one is the concern of all," and then goes on to say that "be is true to God who is true to man wherever wrong is done." After setting forth the tacts in the grievance of organized labor against the brewers' combine, the public is appealed to, as an act of reciprocation for the good that organized labor has done, to sustain it in the present fight. Among the items enumerated as the work of organized labor are the followers. prepared by the committee was then read the work of organized labor are the lol lowing. Securing an eight-our work day for non-affiliated street laborers, with in-creased wages; securing the closing of stores at an early hour for the benefit of employes; obtaining changes in the build-ing regulations for the better protection of life; aiding members of the Arganizations so that they would not need public charity; callsing Congress to enact legislation giving free books in the public sele ols, and securing better school accommodations so that the piocest of men could educate their childrea free; opposing the swindling system of doing public work by centract and bring-ing the Commissioners and the District Com-mittee in the Senate to their view on this question; resisting the bringing of cheap inhor in droves into the District to be emplayed on public works; assisting materiall. defeating the bonding of the District for the benefit of speculators in country lami, always advocating measures for the re-hef from extortions of incorporations and monopoles. In fact, on all questions affect-log the public good organized labor has taken an intelligent stand. It is needless to

add that the appeal of the agitation committee was unanimously indorsed.
Under the call of local assemblies—Bakers'
Drivers reported names of applicants for Tile Layers reported the transaction of

much important business at their meetic, during the week. The eight-hour work day had been favorably discussed. Lattiers reported rejection of candidates

at their last meeting. In reference to the work of the agitation committee, the assemily was opposed to the advisability of recommending a ligh ficense for saloons. The Lathers stated that they could, with-out any hesitation whatever, indorse the appeal of the committee as it had been read. It was only the high license feature that they were consected to and we see the consecution. were opposed to, and were giad it did no appear on the appeal.

Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' delegates reported holding an interesting and instructive meeting on last Monday evening. The affairs of the craft had been thoroughty debated. Initiation ceremonies had also been conferred during

that their last meeting was the best at-tended for the past three months. A renewed interest is being taken in the work

newed interest is being taken in the work.

Tin and Sheet Iron Workers reported intitation at their meeting on Wednesday and
several applications placed on file.

Carriage Makers also reported initiations
and name of applicants for membership.

Barbers reported in reass of membership.

A new display card for all union barber
shops was now out, the color was yellow.

Musicians reported a well attended meeting on last Sunday. Initiation expressions ing on last Sunday. Initiation ceremonies had been conferred on several candidates. The beer boycot had been discussed at length and would be pushed.

Bottlers' House Employes requested that all fair beer sold in Washington be pub-lished on the circulars of the agitation

AMONG THE LOCALS.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Douglass Association of Steam Engineers was held in the hall, 609 F street, on last Sunday evening. Master Workman John B. Ruffin presided, and a large percentage of the membership was in attendance. In transacting the regular routine business cach member was called meaning.

ness, each member was called upon to give his views on what would most benefit the assembly. The responses were brief bu to the point and were greatly enjoyed by all

present.
Roll call of membership showed that only two were out of employment, and position and been promised them.

The base ingratitude of one of the members, who had secured a first-class position through the efforts of the asso-ciation, and who had notified the assembly that he intended to sever his connectio created considerable discussion, the result of which was that a committee of three was appointed to lay the facts before his em-ployers who are members of a prominent firm in the city and favorable to organized

The committee appointed to represent the association at the P. H. Carson meeting at Mount Carmel Church on last Monday evening, reported the proceedings very interesting. It was decided to have the association again represented at the meeting of next Wednesday.

The Carpenters' Assembly, No. 1748, K. of L., held a red letter call meeting on last Monday evening in the Society Temple, Fifth and G streets. The meeting was bresided over by the master workman, W. F. Moran. Routine business was quickly dispensed with. The real business of the night, which was to thoroughly inform the members as to the exact status of the beer boycott, was taken up. The effect of the call was that over 95 per cent of the membership had responded promptly, and were present when the roll was called. The manner in which the members of Carpenters' Union, No. 1, and the assembly had been discriminated. had been discriminated against, on the work of the brewers was plainly set forth. The action of the brewers, while condenned, was, however, considered by the speakers as being angelic, when com-pared to a zet of men who had sworn allegiance to union principles and had at the first opportunity discounted the Judas Iscariot act over a thousand per cent. The action of the agitation committee was unanimously indorsed and an appro-priation made to assist the committee in

presenting the case of organized labor properly before the public. The meeting was continued till a late hour. When it was adjourned the members had pledged themselves to go forth with renewed and determined resolves never to let up until victory crowned their efforts. victory crowned their efforts.

SHADE'S CHLORIDUM

Discovery for Consumption Producing Permanent Cures.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE CURED

The most important news to be given as a truth that no man dare gains any is that Dr. Shade, 1232 Fourteenth street, this city, has cured more complicated lung and throat the complete the street in the st liseases than all the physicians in this country combined. Twenty deaths result ing from consumption were reported for Washington city for last month—April—but not one was Dr. Shade's patient. Who treat the great majority of lung trouble cases? The answer is very easy indeed. Is it not the physicians who deceive their patients and gently lead them to the verge of the grave before they advise their friends to send them away, hoping that by chance or iii some mysterious way they may be cured when they know in their hearts that they are sending these consumptives away from the only hope held out to the consumptive, which is Dr. Shade's chloridum discovery for consumption? Prepulice, envy, jealousy or ignorance is the cause. Let the people read the truth and then investigate to prove the same, that Dr. Shade has cured quite a num-ber of persons who were given up by their physicians as hopeless consumptives right here in Washington city as far back as three and four years ago, who are living witnesses today to having been saved from premature graves under the skill of Dr. Shade's treatment. Also very many-pos-sitly one hundred or more-who have been cured were in the incipient stages of conumption, as well as many others who were cared of catarrh or complicated throat and lung trouble. But one or two persons who were cured of consumption two and three years ago will be given weekly, so those who wish to investigate can do so. The fellowing names and addresses have already been published, but the fact that they are still in the enjoyment of health is in-deed worthy of note and of the greatest significance, when it is taken into con-sideration that several years ago they were pronounced hopeless consumptives by Wash-

Mrs. Lizzie Bender, 1232 6th st. nw. five years and unable to go out any nore, when Dr. Shade was called to see her. Mrs Bender weighed ninety pounds at that time; was given up by seven physicians representing both old schools of medicine, allopathy and homeopathy, who teach that consumption is incurable. Mrs. Bender has enjoyed good health for three years and weighs 130 pounds. Mrs. Bender is willing to be interviewed at her residence above

Dr. Patterson, 52 B st. ne., is another case that has been published, but the fact that his case is a physician who practiced his profession for eighteen years, and is a man of experience, is sufficient reason to call the attention of the people to his remarkable recovery from tubercular consumption three years ago. The dector is a very agreeable gentleman and will no doubt gladly give any information desired at his residence after 4 p. m. J. W. B.

Wednesday evening, at the Labor Bureau headquarters, delegates from the Car-penters' Council reported that the counal had disbanded. This action had been cil had dishanded. This action had seen by thought about from the notice sent by Umon No. 1 to the council three weeks ago notifying that body that the union could not consistently remain in an organization that would allow one of its bordinate locals to discriminate against nother local holding the same card and supposed to have equal rights. The council originally consisted of four organizations viz. Carpenters' Assembly, No. 1748, K. of L.; Union No. 1, Amalgamated Soy of Carpenters, and Union No. 190 e Carpenters' Assembly feeling aggrieved or the inconsistent methods of some of organizations affiliate I with the counwith the brewers, but decided to hold up he notice, with the hope that the other the notice, with the kepe that the other organizations in the council would recede from what No. 1 believed to be a very false position. This result not taking place, the union had decided to send the notice, which had the expected effect of

resentatives from the labor organizations affinated with the local Federation of La of Labor met on Friday night in Arion Hall, No. 430 Eighth street.

disbanding the council.

local labor organizations were in attendance. The entire number of delegates constitute an active working committee which is divided into sections to work in the respective divisions of the city

respective divisions of the city.

The comflittee appointed to prepare a statement for publication presented the same in a printed circular, which will be circulated extensively throughout the city.

The report from the subcommittees on work assigned to them was very encouraging. Quite a number of saloons had been visited. The report was accepted and the committee instructed to visit every saloon in the city during the coming week. A committee was appointed to wait on

Columbia Typographical Union, at its meeting today. The view of the speakers on Friday evening was that when the true facts of the case are properly presented to the public, the position taken by organized labor will be considerably strengthened. The herishtive committee will The legislative committee will await the reports of the subcommittees as o its success with the saloonkeepers be-

for making its recommendations.

One point particularly emphasized at the meeting was that organize t labor had nothing to lose in this fight—the loss would be all on the side of the brewers and saloon

The committee to visit the local organizations reported that the action of the gen-eral committee had in every instance been indorsed. The committee will meet again

Absent-Minded for the Moment, But He Caught the Car.

The party of seven young men which left the saloon at midnight because the proprietor thought he ought to close the place was feeling rather gay. They had for three hours been discussing the prospects of the new baseball club which was to be sent to sale. to become locally famous, says the Chicago

One athletic young fellow in a bicycle uit was particularly happy over it all, is they reached the sidewalk it was raining droozily. The streets were liquid mud. The man in the knickerbockers looked with unsteady eyes up the street, looked with unsteady eyes up the street. He turched a little, too, but that may have been the effects of the night wind. An electric car stood on the crossing over the way. Its conductor rang the hurry-up bell. They were at the post.

"There goes my last car," said the knickerbockers. He started for it on a hard run. The car hadn't moved, but evidently

The conductor beckoned encouragingly. Then arose a mighty shout of command, the captain of the new nine understood his job.
"Slide!" he shouted, with a rolling-mill

And the future great first baseman slid.

He raised his arms above his head as does the diver, bowed forward, and launched himself horizontally into the mud. The car was only ten feet away.

The captain of the new nine is thinking of allowing the first baseman a sick benefit.
When he gets out again he is going to

The two largest fire engines in the world are in Liverpool. There magnificent specimens of workmanship are the most powerful fire engines known, throwing 1,800 gallons of water a minute, and a jet 140 feet high. The force with which the water is several from the water the water is several from the water. is ejected from them may be estimated from the fact that the jet is warranted to kill a man at 350 feet." Each engine took ten weeks to build, the cost being roughly £2, 000 each.—Chicago Chronicle.

For and Against Single Tax.

The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in

JUST TAXATION.

The sphere of just taxation is necessarily limited exclusively to the just and quitable collection of the necessary governments. iment revenues. Its province is neither criment revenues. Its province is neither to restore stolen property to its rightful owners nor to confiscate it to the state. That is the function solely of criminal law. Theres and robbers can justly be dispossessed of their plunder only after due trial and conviction in our courts. To attempt retrieving stolen property by a uniform assessment on all property is to punish alike the innocent and the guilty. By thus taking from the inpocent what is not hers, the state commits the very crime of theft for which she punishes the individual, JUST OWNERSHIP EUNIAMENTAL JUST OWNERSHIP FUNDAMENTAL Underlying the whole question of just taxation is that of the just rights of prop-erty ownership. Indeed this fundamental question underlies the wage question and nost all other social and economic ques tions. Accurately decide what constitutes the just rights of property ownership and you thereby settle all these questions. For, if labor, capital and the state each lecurately receive all, and no more than what belongs to them, none can suffer-ORIGIN OF PROPERTY RIGHTS If seizure or appropriation constituted a calld title, then thieves, robbers, slave-stealers and body-snatchers would thus require valid titles to their stolen booty.

However, even though might thus made right, that right would expire with expiration of the might. At death the man's or generation's rights would lapse or expire. Likewise, superior force could man's or generation's rights or expire. Likewise, superior force could or expire. Likewise, superior force could at any moment mulity the rights which depended only on superior force. Hence, there must be some higher, stabler, safer basis of property rights than mere appropriation or might. BASIS OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS. All rights of ownership originate and center in the right of the individual to own himself. Unless you can own yourself you can't own anything lying beyond yourself. The slave who did not own himself did not own even the clothes on his own back, for they, too, like himself,

the foundation of individual self-owner ship, all rights-of ownership completely re only such as the individual first pos essed and then delegated to the State even States' rights are based on individual rights. Hence the right of individual self-ownership is paramount to all other ownership rights, not excepting even that of the

clonged to his master. Hence, without

FROM SELF-OWNERSHIP SPRINGS PROPERTY OWNERSHIP.

Because you own yourself, therefore you own the product of that self. When your skill, muscle, or lifetime a part of your very self-has been consumed by or gone into the making of an article, it should, is a transformed part of yourself be rours as against all the world, to morally use, trade, sell or bequeath as you choose. And just recipients thereof acquire all the rights-hereto which you previously pos-sessed, and can likewise transmit them. 6-TAX

INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP BARS STATE

OWNERSHIP.

But, if one man can't justly wrest from you this product or any part thereof, neither can 16, 100, 1,000, 1,000,000 nor 65,000,000 men justly do it, even though sheltered under the euphonious names of government and taxation. Hence, taxing individual labor products is unjust. So sacredisthe individual'sright to the products be creates that even the State cannot rightfully tax a share thereof away from him.

THE STATE'S SHARE. THE STATE'S SHARE.

But values which the State or community creates belong as sacredly to the State or community as values the individual creates belong to the individual. Since the richest land is valuable only in proportion as it lies accessible to a populated area, the community jointly-not the land-property is value. Hence its ground. ird-creates its value. Hence, its ground rent, which the community creates, longs to and should be taken by the co

All wealth belongs to the creator. And igs government would take for her suswhat she creates, leaving to each

TAXES THE WAGES OF GOVERNMENT. reof, take the individual's labor product. As two wrongs do not make a right, the single tax would right both wrongs sim-

traneously by respecting the just rights all concerned.

Taxes are simply the wages of governcent. And groups of individuals have no one right than single individuals to ex-

act wages except for services rendered.

As landlords, through increased rents, reap all the pecuniary benefits of better government, they, for services rendered, owe the government the wages we call

IT WAS A GREAT SCHEME.

But Unfortunately for the Inventor the Superintendent Befused to See It. New York World

There was a weary look on the super intendent's face.

"Show him in." he said, with a sigh of resignation. And the long-haired man with the bundle of letters entered.

"New invention?" he asked. "Yes and no." said the long-baired man. "Patent fender?"

'No. sirree!"
"Well, let us have it." "It's the greatest scheme on earth,"

"It's the greatest scheme on earth," said the long-haired man.
"I thought so," sighed the superintendent. "They all are"
"I'll double your traffic in six months.
In a year you will be able to bankrupt the clevated roads. I know what I am talk

ing about. Of course, I get a commission

"Spit it out."
"Get women conductors," said the inrentor. "Get them young and handsome.
Then everybody will rush to patronize
your cars. Of course, you smile. They always do when I first suggest the idea.
But they always adopt it. Look at the staurants with women waiters. Coining oney. Look at the millions in it. I money. Look at the infinious in it. it was I who first surgested the business as appropriate to the sex. Look at the thousands of women who are riding bicycles. I got \$50,000 from the company to whom first suggested bicycles with wire cov cring for the sex. Yet I was six months persuading them that they could ever get women to ride them. Look at the elevated roads in Brooklyn! They were about to apply for receivers when I advised putting young ladies in the ticket offices. They adopted my suggestion, and now look at them! The companies cannot get car built fast enough to accommodate the traf

crintendent; "I'll think it over." "By the way," said the inventor, "could you oblige me with the loan of a quarter."
"I could, but I won't," said the superintendent, "Good day,"

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas Frank J. Chency makes outh that he is

the sentor partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and by the use of Hall's Catarrh the carnot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 4th day of December.

A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimately

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

IN REBUTTAL.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1896.
Editor Times: Your original single-tax contributor seems to have retired, either temporarily or permanently, from the field, as his place was supplied hast Sunday by a pew and very green hand. I suppose this latter to be a member of the Single Tax Club of this city and remest the attention of of this city, and request the attention of the educated and intelligent members of that organization, of whom there are many, that they may see what kind of a person

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1896.

is assuming to represent them in the public press of Washington. press of Washington.

I quote from his expentially receive from tenants both the tax money they pay to government and the profits they put in their own pockets he thinks no person would be willing to use this land for which he would not need to pay the handlord's profit above the taxes, and then—O, dire calamity—no one would use or pay taxes on this land."

The above is a square assertion that the tax on land values is shifted from the owners of land and paid by the tenants. The one who write it is grossly ignorant of the single tax theory, as premulgated by Henry George and his followers, the entire fabric of which rests primarily upon the denial of the contention that land taxes can be shifted and upon the assertion that

can be shifted and upon the assertion that they are direct taxes and are heally paid by those against whom they are Says The as G. Shearman ("Natura) Tax-

Says Thomas G. Shearman ("Natura) Tax-ation," p. 129;

"Can the rent tax be shifted? While the Puke of Arg, n, and all his landlard allies rend the air with their desunctations of the proposed tax on rent as confiscation and rebbery, other opponents of the tax, appreciating the fact that teamts far out-number landlords at the poils, devote their energy to provide that thes tay work their energy to proving that this tax would all be shilted upon tenants, by an increase of rent, so that landlords would finally pay none of it. If this were true, then no relief from the unequal distribution of wealth can be bad; for all direct taxes would ultimately fall upon consumption just as surely as do indirect taxes. In short no tax would be really direct. The greatest benefit thus far held out, as the result of adopting an exclusive tax upon ground rent. Would be unattainable under that or any other system.

The weight of authority upon such a question is worthy of attention, although by no means decisive. Now, while a few respectable and sincere students of economi science hold to the doctrine of the transferability of the ground rent tax to the tenants, no one will dispute that an over-whelming weight of authority, both in numbers and in reputation, scout that dectrine as absurd. Not only the entire school of Ricardo and Mill, but also nine-tenths of other economic writers make it a funda-mental doctrine of their science that such a tax never can be transferred to femants." Says Shearman again: "It is not true that e dollar of the tax can be transferred to the tenant in any case where rent is fixed upon strictly business principles." Henry George, in controversy with Ed-ward Atkinson (Century Magazine, July, 1890), speaks as follows:

"He certainly knows that in the United States taxes on land are assessed by value. The most important of the taxes that will stay where they are in are taxes on incomes, taxes on beques and inheritances, and taxes on land values. It must not be supposed that in quoting he above passage (which might be multiplied indefinitely, if space permitted, from the writings of recognized single tax an therities). I am stating my own views on this subject, for the fact is quite the con-trary. I am merely usurping the position that should be occupied by some reliable ember of the local single tax club, and

nemour of the logal single tax cub, and endeavoring to inform your readers, who must be sorely puzzled by the vagaries of your single tax contributors, a little as to "what the single tax really is."

My own beliefs coincide with those of Mr. George in that I consider a surplus air. George in that I consider a surplus income tax and taxes on bequests and inheritances, which are a species of income tax, as being direct taxes and absorbed untransferable; but I agree with Mr. Atkinson (and oppose Mesers, Ricards, Mill, George, Sherman, et als.) in the belief that land taxes are indirect and can always be chiffed to the tenner. As a pressiways be shifted to the tenant. As a necessary consequence, I oppose the single tax theory, as most every intelligent man who holds with me in this regard. To assert that taxes on land values can be shifted is, as Mr. Sherman clearly puts it, to attack the fundamental principle of the

Your readers, including the members of the single tax club of this city, will readily see in what a ridiculous position the person

see in what a rancingus position the person who contributed to your last single rax column has placed himself. Self-conceit is not wisdom, though it often appears as such to its influcky possessors.

It is needless for me to reply in detail to this last contribution, for it is full of absurdities to the close and gives evidence of the total unfamiliarity of the writeof the total unfamiliarity of the writer of the total unfamiliarity of the writer with the subject concerning which he presumes to treat, and his ignorance of the use of the most ordinary terms in political economy. As to the insimuation that I have "accepted the hospitality" of the Washington single tax club, I will say that I have attended but one of its meeting and that some months ago, when I arrived late, sat on a back seat, and left hefore the

necting closed.
But if I choose to go again I shall do so, and shall not consult this writer, who ever he is, for I refuse to believe he represents the intelligent portion of that organization, which includes many names of gentlemen of the highest standing in this city for attainments of a scholarly nature. Possibly this writer has forced himself to poses has pleased the officers of the guard very much. Lieut, King will now bend all his energies towards getting the range

prominence among them by misrepresenta-tion concerning his experience and ability. If so, the mask is now off.
Please also allow me to correct the re-port of the debate at the Secular League last he would easily have taken the palm without dissent. I am sure The Times was the red by a volunteer reporter who had personal reasons for distorting facts. But The Times never protects nor conceals fraud. . H.

CHILDREN'S INTUITION.

Their Opportunities for Obtaining

Clear Insight Into Character. Instinct goes a very little way without experience. As a rule, children are wholly unreasonable in their likes and dislikes. Their minds are easily deceived, their judgments, such as they are, based naturally on itsufficient grounds. Putting the question of intuition, however, on one side altogether, it is obvious that chil-dren often have special opportunities for making their observations. Grown-up people do not have the same openings for gaining an insight into a stranger's gaining an insight into a stranger's true character. A great deal is revealed in the treatment of children that is con-cealed in intercourse with older people. A man or a woman's nature is then shown in its true light. It need hardly be pointed out that even the most cautious people are out that even the most cautious people are sometimes betrayed into being unguarded in the presence of the young. The little one's minds are ready enough to embrace a new impression. Nothing escapes them. Even theu, however, their conclusions are as likely as not incorrect. Sometimes they are not deceived. On these occasions the say what other people only think.

Riddle of the Sphinx. The celebrated riddle of the Sphinx in classic story was this: "What animal walks on four legs in the morning, on two at noon, and on three in the evening." The answer "Man, who, in the infancy, or morning of life, walks or creeps on his hands and lect. at the noon of life he walks erect, and lathe evening of his days, or in old age, supported his infirmities on a staff."—Exchange.

H. Danforth and Robert H. Bowdler have

One Week Among __District Soldier Boys.

There is trouble in Company B, Second Battation. In civil life this command is known as the National Rifles and for years it has been one of the crack inde-pendent organizations of the District. After years of hard work to accomplish this end, it came into the National Guard

about one year ago.

Now a call has been issued for the company, as an organization under the National Guard, to meet lonnorrow night to decide whether it shall distant or not. to decide whether it shall also and or not. The dissensions of the command have reached such a point that something must be done and done at once. For three weekstheir guarduniform has been a waiting them and it has not been taken up yet. The trouble is over their account protection. em and it has not been laken u The trouble is over their armory The trouble is over their armory prop-erty on G street, between Ninth and Tenth

streets northwest. One faction, largely composed of the new members, wants to self this property. The other, comprising all the old members of the command, want to hold on until the corporation expires six years from now. This fight has been going on so long and has become so bitter that it will probably result in the distandment of the company as an organization of the National Guard and a split in the civic organization.

The old members have a little the best of it so far. Under the corporation laws of the District the corporation must die a lexal death, by expiration, if objections are offered to an immediate dissolution. Such objection will be offered by the older members as they think it is a had time to put the property in the market.

At the last civic meeting of the organization there was a most heated debate. A solution was offered that a committee of ten be appointed to arrange for an im-mediate closing up of the affairs of the Rifles, the sale of the armory property, etc. The delate was so heated and there were so many amendments offered that a compromise became necessary. It was finally agreed that a committee of ten should be elected who would report at the next meeting on the advisability of issuing certificates of stock. C. J. Pickett was chosen chairman. There is but little doubt that this contra will be recovered. course will be recommended. In the mean-time the recling is so intense that the meet-ing tomorrow night may lead to the dis-bandment of Company B. Second Battallon. MORTONS AND ENGINEERS.

MORTONS AND ENGINEERS.

The success of the Morton Undets and the team from the Engineer Corps at Savannah is a matter of fluid rejoicing among the fluid rejoicing sthought act to impossible for the Mortons to fail, as there was no company able to beat them. The boys left here in the best kind of tim and the only lived up to what was expected. There is a general expression of satisfaction that the Galveston Cup will come back to the city.

That the Mortons will get the cap there seems to be but little doubt, Gen. Malry of Texas has demanded the trophy from the Thurston Rifles, who now hold it. He, in his communication, reviews at length the controversy, and holds that the

ength the controversy, and holds that the Thurston Rifles had had sufficient notice of the contest, and that it was their own fault if they did not see fit to defend their claim to the cup. The Mortons and Engineers are likely

to receive a rousing welcome on their return tomorrow night. There will prob-ably be no official military escort or-dered, but the stay at-homes are making all the preparation for a hearty welcome. Privates H. A. Hail, John F. Butler, and T. L. Gatchell are action as the com-T. L. Gatchell are acting as the com-mittee on escort and will extend invitations to such military organizations and cycle clubs as are likely to take an in-terest in such an affair. Privates V. H. Hagan, W. B. Hudson, T. T. Apple, and J. Appleman are acting as a committee to secure the co-operation of as many merchants as possible for a display of fiveworks. Privates G. F. Jeuneman, Charles McKeynolds, and A. T. Spectt are a committee to prepare for a banquet. All these committees are band at most section. hese committees are hard at work, and

good results are assured.

The Engineer team has simply covered itself with glory. The boys have made enough in prizes to almost, if not entirely, pay the expenses of the trip. They are old hands at the business and Major Thompson is pleased all over. It is a queer thing, but the Grand Army men have taken a great interest in the team's shoot-ing, and their interest is built on a very little incident. They saw the team start off. The first thing they did was to prepare for bed, and that caught the fancy

of the old soldlers.

'They mean business,' was the remark and specthen they have watched with

the greatest inte THE GALLERY SEASON. THE GALLERY SEASON.

The gallery closed last season and there are a large number of officers and men who will not be permitted to shoot on the range. They did not finish their gallery scores. The number is larger than was anticipated. A few examples are given to show how this runs. Five members of to show how this runs. Five members of the staff of the Fifth Battalion had failed to finish their score up to boom yesterday. In Company A. Fifth, eighteen membadfailed to finish their score; in Company B. twenty-one; Company C. thitteen; Company D. eighteen. In Company A. Fourth Battalion, twenty-six men failed to shoot their score. In the Second Battalion all of Company A. shot its score and the same way tree.

prominence among them by misrepresentation concerning his experience and ability if so, the mask is now off.

Please also allow me to correct the report of the debate at the Secular League last Sunday contained in Monday's Times, as it did injustice to an eminent member of Washington journalistic circles, Dr. W. A. Croffutt. The "large" audience comprised, by actual count, between sixty and seventy people, nearly all being regular habitues of single tax meetings. Dr. Croffutt has too high a reputation as a writer and public speaker to have it readily believed by those who know him that he was "lashed" to any considerable extent by his opponent. Had the vertict been left to an impartial jury he would easily have taken the palm with—

The Rifle Association did not have a meeting yesterday, owing to the absence of so many members at Savannah. It is more tian probable that the association will change its day, owing to the fact that it is hard for business men to get away on Saturdays. It is probable that Friday

THE PARADE. The parade of the guard at the unveil of the Hancock statue was most creditable Notwithstanding an error into which many of the members employed in the de-partments fell there were more men out than on the return from camp. Their display was so creditable that it has drawn out the following out the following war Department.
"War Department, "War Department, "General's Office." out the following letter of praise from the

"Adjutant General's Office "Washington, May 13, 1896.
"Brigadier Gen. Albert Ordway, Com-nanding National Guard, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. "Sir I am directed by Gen Brooke, marshal of the parade on the occasion of the unveiling of the Hancock statue on the 12th instant, to convey to you his sincere thanks for the efficient and able manner in which the arrangements for the parade were carried out by you, and for the hand-some and soldierly appearance of your

command. Very respectfully, "J. B. RABCOCK, "Assistant Adjutant General." The inspectors are going along finely. Already the number of companies presenting a total membership at the inspection has reached that of hast year and a number more are expected. Headquarters is very more are expected. Headquar much pleased with the result,

NOTES FROM COMMANDS. Second Lieut, James E. Leeman, Com-pany D, Fifth Buttalion, has tendered his resignation.

In order to accept commissions Sergt.

been given honorable discharges. The first serves as second licutemant in the Miles' Cycle Infantry, and the others in

Miles Cycle Infantry, and the others in Company C, Fourth Battation, Sergt. F. W. Lepper, Company C, Engineer Corps, and Frivate Harry A. Smith, Company A. First Buttalion, have been granted honorable discharges on their own applications. Privates William S, Carpeter, Buttery A, Light Artillery, and E. berg Waldron, Company C, Fourth Buttalion, have been honorably discharged because of removal from the District. These have been discharged in the interest. of the service: Privates W. W. Cooksey,

of the service: Privates W. W. Cooksey, George V. Greene, T. H. Speake, and John Walsh, Battery A. Light Artillery, and William B. Lee, Company A. First Separate Battalion.

The distribution discharge of Private John E. Holmes, Company B. Fifth B. Labion, one been ordered because of expulsion from his company.

The Second Battalion is still hunting for a quartermaster.

The Officers' Association of the Second Regiment meets on the 28th. The com-

Regiment meets on the 28th. The com-muter to revise by laws will then report. The Miles Cycle Corps promises to make practice march to Great Falls, Satur

Cadeta, did itself proud Friday evening.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time. Function MAILS for the Week ending May 2.5, 1856, come products at the Wash-ington city postoffice as tolkows:

Trans-Atlantic Mails MONDAY-At 5:20 p.m., for Europe, or month flave, took ow rork, on southampion and Brown. Letters for TULSDAY-AL 920 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, Iron New York, via contribution in the first per s. s. St. Paul, Iron New York, via contribution and breezen. Letters for freezen must be directed "Per s. Paul," At 10:55 p. m., for Europe, per s. s. "penomo, trom New York, via Queens town. At, 10:65 p. m., for Beignan direct, per s. s. Freezent, Iron New York, via authorp, Letters man be directed "Per Freezent."

WEDNESDAY R. S. Freezent.

WEINNESONAY - At 7:20 p. m. for Eu-ope per s. s. "Augusta Victoria, from New Fork, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Ham-DAY-At 7:20 p. m., for France, p. 10. 100 New York, via Rotterdam. Letters must be intested "PerAmstrodate." At 10:55 p. m for Genoa,
per s. S. Werra, from New York. Letters
must be directed "Per Werra." At 10:55
p. m. for Europe, per s. "Campania, from
New York. Yia Queenstown. At 10:55
p. m. ior Sorkind direct, per s. S. Anthoria,
from New York, via Gasgrow. Letters
must be selfected. Ter actiona." At
10:55 p. m. for Norway direct, per s. s.
Lishad, from New York.

Maris for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

West Indies, Erc.

MONDAY AND 20 p.ms for Junatica, per
desirer from Feelon. "At 10 95 p.m. for
ferre. Piceto Correr and Gustermin, per
democr from New Orleans.

11 ESPANAY ARTELIAND for Port Anton0, Junation, per securior from Eathmore.
At 10.05 p.m. for Costa Rich, per steam
of from New Orleans. At 10.50 p.m. for

p.m. for Brantland La Plata countries, per s.s. Words worth, from New York, via Fermanutoso Balilland Hoods Inneira. Letters for North Ersent must be directed Fer Words worth. At 10.25 p.m. for Grenada, Trimidad, and Tolingo per s. s. Castle Eden, from New York.

WEDNESPAY - At 6.25 a.m. for Burhados and Brunchard, per s. s. Hesperides, Inch New York. At 6.25 a.m. for Frogresso, Mexico, per s. s. Castle Letters for letter parts of Mexico mad the directed per s. s. Castle Letters for letter parts of Mexico mad the directed per s. s. Castle Letters for letter parts of Mexico mad the directed per s. s. Castle Letters for letter parts of Mexico mad the directed per s. s. Castle Letters for letter parts of Mexico mad the directed Per Antilla. At 3.25 a.m. for La Plata Countries directed Per Antilla. At 3.25 p.m. for Port Antismo, Jamesico, per steamer from Boston, "At 10.05 p.m. for Costa Rica, Bincheles, Nicaragin, and Bostas let Toro, per steamer, from New York.

110 NSDAY - At 4.20 a.m. for Port Antismo, Jamesico, per steamer is maltimore. At 5.25 a.m. for Novament is maltimore. At 5.25 a.m. for Novament is maltimore. At 5.25 a.m. for Novament is maltimore.

Note the personality persons a transland, from New York.

110 ESDAY - At 420 a. m. for Port Antonio, samples, perstanner is in Baltimore. At 5.25 a. m. for Norseau, N. P., and Sanling offe Cuba, persons N. S., Marcara, from New York. At 5.25 a. m. for Norseau, from New York. At 5.25 a. m. for Norseau, from New York at 5.25 a. m. for Norseau, from New York at 5.25 a. m. for Norseau, Marathan and Ceara Letters for other parts of Brazilians to discount Per Burstan. At 10.55 p. m. for Fortune Islaind, dominies Aux Cayes and Jacomel. Haiti, and Santa Martha. Colombia, per s. s. Aivena, Irom New York. At 10.55 p. m. for St. Thomas, St. Cr. M. Let ward and Woodward Islainds, Michinana from New York.

FRIDAY - At 4.20 a. m. for Braziliand La Plata countries, per s. s. Amalfi, from Baltimore, via Permambuce. Bro de Janeiro, and Santes Letters for North Brazil mist be directed "per Annalfi." At 10.55 p. m. for Festime Islaind, Jamaica, and Grestowa, Nicaragua, per s. s. Athos, from New York. Letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos." At 10.55 p. m. for Festime Islaind, Jamaica, and Grestowa, Nicaragua, per s. s. Athos, from New York. Letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos." At 10.55 p. m. for Campeche, Chiapis, Tabasso, Taxpan, and Yacatan, Mexico, per s. s. Seneca, from New York Letters for other parts of Venezuela and Curacao, Trindad, British and India Grina must be directed "per Seneca."

FRIDAY - 10.55 p. m. for Costa Rica and for Venezuela and Curacao, Trindad, British and India Grina must be directed "Per Seneca."

FRIDAY - 10.55 p. m. for Costa Rica and Rica and Rica and India British and India Grina must be directed "Per Seneca."

FRIDAY - 11.055 p. m. for Brazil and Curacao, Trindad, British and India Grina must be directed "Per Seneca."

FRIDAY - 11.055 p. m. for Grina must be directed "Per Prins F. Hendrik." At 10.55 p. m. for Costa Rica and thence be secure, close at this office daily and Secure and Indias secure from New York. SATURDAY - 11.050 p. m. for Costa Rica and thence be secure

Registered mail closes at 6.60 p.m. same day.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for Hawan per s. s. Australia, from San Francisco, these here daily, up to May 17, at 6.30 p.m.

Mails for China and Japam, per s. s. Betere from San Francisco close here daily on to May 22, at 6.40 p.m.

Mails for China and Japam, per s. s. Betere from San Francisco, close here daily on to May 22, at 6.40 p.m.

Mails for the second forwarded via Europe, New Zenhand, Hawan, Fiji Ishinds of San Francisco, close here daily up to May 23, at 6.30 p.m.

Mails for Australia, except West Australia, Hawan, Fiji Ishinds (specially addressed only), per s. s. Warrimon, from Vancouver, close here daily up to May 23, at 6.30 p.m.

Mails for the Secenty Islands, per ship Bailier, from San Francisco, close here daily up to May 25, at 6.30 p.m.

Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per s. s. Empress of India, from Vancouver, close at this office daily at 6.30 p. m. up to May 25.

Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per s. s. Empress of India, from Vancouver, close at this office daily up to May 29, at 6.30 p. m.

Trans-racific mails are ourwarded to the port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presimption of theory auterrupted overland transis.

Tegsstered mail closes at 1 p. m. same day.